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THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1919

The youth of the soul is everlasting, and eternity is youth.—Richter.

THAT RECEIVERSHIP BILL

CRITICS of Senator Frank A. Smith's receiver of taxes bill either are grossly ignorant of its purposes and intent when they attack it on the score of increasing the expenses of the county, or they are maliciously determined to misstate the facts for political purposes.

The Smith bill provides for the appointment of a county tax collector, or receiver, and two assistants, to be paid fixed salaries. These men would take the places of the vast number of tax collectors who now receive commissions for the collection of county taxes, and the money saved by the Smith plan would amount to many thousands of dollars each year and the work would be done more promptly and effectively.

The bill is not new. Senator Beidleman tried repeatedly to get it through the Legislature, but each time it was killed by legislators more intent upon keeping ward politicians at home in good humor than in taking care of the interests of the taxpayers. It is a worthy measure and should have the support of the Legislature. Senator Smith will do a great service to the county and save it many times his salary as a Senator each year if he succeeds in having the proposed statute enacted this term.

A THRIFTY PEOPLE

IT HAS been necessary for Harrisburg and Dauphin county in previous loans to help Perry county and Juniata county go over the top, although the individual subscriptions in both counties always compared favorably with those of this county and in some cases exceeded those of the city district. But this time the shoe is on the other foot. The banks of Perry and Juniata have subscribed the entire quota. It is up to Harrisburg and Dauphin county to show what we are made of. It is now for us to go over the top. And we should do it easily. Bonds that are looked upon as highly desirable by the thrifty and successful bankers of Perry and Juniata counties ought to be good enough for us.

DON'T BLAME THE BANKS

DON'T blame the banks if in a few weeks the Victory bonds go above par and it is found most of the securities have been bought up by them.

These Victory bonds are the best securities ever offered and will become very valuable in a short time. Bankers know this and are keen to put them in their strong boxes. But they cannot do this if the people at large subscribe for the bonds as they should. Uncle Sam has said to the banks that the private investor shall have first choice; shall be allowed to buy as many bonds as he wants. So the banks have arranged to take care of investments on the easy payment plan, but in many districts they do not care whether the people subscribe or not.

So, if you wake up in a few weeks, or months, and find that the bank has the best bonds the Government has ever issued and you have none, don't blame the banks. If they take advantage of a bargain you decline, that will be your fault.

"JOBS FOR LOCAL MEN"

A CONSISTENT and practical effort is being made by the United States Chamber of Commerce, through its bureau organized for the employment or returning soldiers, to place the men discharged from the service in their former positions or places equally as good. Commercial organizations throughout the country are awake to the importance of this question and are generously co-operating in its solution. One feature of the program, however, is giving the various business organizations serious difficulty. Many of the soldiers are not returning to their home stations and, as a result, there is a congestion in some quarters where under normal conditions there would be no unemployment.

What is necessary to overcome is this disposition to locate elsewhere than at his old home where the old job may be waiting. It has been suggested that in order to meet this situation it might be better to urge upon soldiers to report back to their former places of employment and there determine their future course. Until such adjustment has been made, there is bound to be more or less unemployment in widely separated localities.

It is realized that the returning soldier has had the benefit of discipline and a broadened point of view as a result of months of military service, making him in many instances a more valuable employe than he was before he received this training. With respect for authority and a clear conception of team-work, his worth in almost any position should be greatly increased.

Everywhere the various welfare organizations are aiding in the reemployment services which have been instituted in most of the cities and towns of the country. It is creditable for these organizations, which have done so much for the soldiers during the period of hostilities, that they are now performing the important work of restoring the men to their proper places in civil life.

Harrisburg is not falling down in this work, as it has not fallen down in any other war activity.

HAS COMPANY

THE NEW YORK WORLD, chief defender of the Wilson administration, having been denied the use of the Government-controlled telegraph lines for news items it desired to transmit to its clients, has this criticism to offer regarding Postmaster General Burleson's general unfitness for his job, with which the Telegraph agrees in every particular:

> Taking the record of the last six years, the Burleson appointment, on the whole, has proved the most unfortunate that the President ever made—unfortunate for Mr. Wilson himself, unfortunate for his administration, unfortunate for the Democratic party and unfortunate for the country. Mr. Bryan was a sorry misfit as Secretary of State, but Mr. Bryan's selection was inevitable, and in naming him Mr. Wilson followed the political traditions of the country. Moreover, Mr. Bryan's opportunities for mischief were narrowly circumscribed, because Mr. Wilson, in reality, was his own Secretary of State and decided all questions of policy. There have been no such restraints upon Mr. Burleson. He has roamed at large, been allowed to administer his office in his own amazing way, and the consequences are appalling.
>
> Instead of being a link between the President and Congress, he has been a source of continuing contention. Disliked and distrusted at the Capitol, he has made the President's relations with Congress more difficult. As a political adviser to the President he has been a Democratic tragedy. If there has been any instance in which Mr. Wilson has not involved himself in trouble by taking counsel of Albert Sidney Burleson, we should like to know when it happened.
>
> These are minor matters, however. It is with Mr. Burleson as Postmaster General that the country is chiefly concerned, and as Postmaster General, Mr. Burleson is a national liability. The Post Office Department was bad enough when he took hold; under his management it has steadily deteriorated. The war gave the telegraph and telephone service into his hands, and the blight of Burlesonism has now fallen upon all the agencies of communication. We doubt if there is a single business, a single industry, a single activity, that is not a victim of the Burleson system of administration.
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> Had the Postmaster General set out deliberately to discredit Government ownership and operation of public utilities, he could not have been more successful in his undertaking.
>
> But in the meantime the American people have to pay for all this blundering incompetency, and the longer that President Wilson keeps Mr. Burleson in office the more difficult he makes his own great task. Probably two-thirds of the popular opposition to the President, disregarding that which is the conventional antagonism of blind, unreasoning partisanship, is the direct product of Burlesonism, and Mr. Wilson could render no greater service to himself than to get rid of his Postmaster General.

All of which is justified by facts with which the public is well acquainted. But why lay the whole responsibilities for the President's growing unpopularity upon Burleson? To be sure he is a misfit, but who put him where he is, and who has permitted him to go his way unhampered? Who is it that could have halted Mr. Burleson in his mad career had he so desired? Why, Mr. Wilson, of course. And since he has not disapproved Mr. Burleson, it must be concluded that he approves him. No, Burleson cannot be made the scapegoat of the administration, no matter how much he is open to criticism.

JOB FOR KAISER

BISHOP THEODORE HENDERSON, of Detroit, thinks a proper punishment for the Kaiser would be to have him spend the remainder of his life breaking stone. Now it happens that we have a lot of stone breaking to do in Pennsylvania, and we respectfully make application for Wilhelm, in the name of State Highway Commissioner Sadler, and promise him a life job on the roads of Pennsylvania, if the high tribunal of Paris will let us have him for this State. And from what we know of the hustling abilities of Mr. Sadler we feel qualified to guarantee that the former War Lord would earn his keep.

JAMES N. MOORE

THE re-appointment of James N. Moore as chief of the Legislative Reference Bureau is a tribute to his personal ability and the efficiency of his administration. Mr. Moore has a most complete and comprehensive system of recording, and his Bureau has turned out many models of legislative acts. Few, except those who come into direct contact with affairs on Capitol Hill, realize just how important a place he holds or how well he fills it.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

United States Senator Boies Penrose, the central figure in the political situation in Pennsylvania, went away from Harrisburg late yesterday afternoon breathing defiance at his opponents and predicting that the Philadelphia charter revision bills would be passed in good season. The Senator is coming back here Monday night and means to return the next week.

The test of the Senator's strength will come in the House. There are many who think that there will not be any trouble at all in getting the bills through the Senate in spite of the Vare plan to hold a hearing Tuesday, but who believe that there will be a strenuous fight in the House. The Senator does not seem to be disturbed.

—In his statement issued just before his departure the Senator said "It is absurd to talk about compromising with garbage collectors and scavengers who naturally prefer the contract system, particularly when a large element of the overhead expense of contracts consists of the amount paid as subsidies to city inspectors and supervisors." This remark was in answer to some questions about the provisions of the Woodward bill that the city of Philadelphia could either do its own work or award contracts. He said that no one would have "the effrontery to go before the people of Philadelphia" and argue against that provision.

—"If the interested motives of contractors constitute the basic element in the opposition to these bills, as some suspect, the sooner the Legislature and the people of the State know it the better," he added, and said that the members of the House are "rapidly arriving at an intelligent conception of conditions in Philadelphia."

—The Senator said that he was urging the passage of the Brady bills to effect reforms in the Philadelphia registration system, saying "It is certainly a parody upon world conditions, when, after the great war for liberty, fraudulent voting and the suppression of honest voting are promoted by the sworn officials entrusted with the election machinery."

—Senator Penrose, Lieutenant Governor Beidleman and Senator Frank A. Smith will be among the speakers at the banquet of the National Textile Association in New York to-morrow.

—Governor Sproul is expected to reach Philadelphia the end of the week and to be back in Harrisburg on Monday. Beyond stating that he would stand for no rippers, the Governor has not discussed the Philadelphia situation.

—Bill No. 1400 appeared in the house yesterday afternoon. The committees will start to clean house pretty soon.

—Opinions are now that the legislative session may run on to May 29 if not into June. The majority of the members want to close before Memorial Day.

—A good story is being told of a member from a southern county who is somewhat strong on negatives. He sent a list of bills to the desks of the clerks of the House with the information that he wanted to be recorded "No" on everyone of them.

—George D. Porter, former director of safety and candidate for mayor in Philadelphia, was among visitors to the city yesterday afternoon and discussed legislation at the Capitol.

—The committee in charge of the banking code is rapidly getting the measure into shape. Meetings were held by the Senate committee with Commissioner John S. Fisher and the members of the State Banking Code Commission.

—Every indication is that there is going to be a lively conference on compensation next Monday. The plan is to have the bill containing amendments sent in on Monday night.

—A committee of rural legislators with hay on their horns is looking for Senator T. L. Eyre. They are mostly up State men and they want bills in which they are interested reported to the Senate with any kind of a recommendation so that they get out. The committee made a visit to the Senate yesterday and told views to State Chairman Crow.

—The Philadelphia Inquirer says: "Colonel John F. Short, the militant editor of the Democratic Clearfield Republican, in the current issue of his progressive weekly says: "'Watch the Roosevelt followers all over Pennsylvania line up for Penrose next year when he announces his candidacy for re-election to the United States Senate. Watch the Bull Moosers and Washington Party voters get into the procession and yell their heads off for the man they damned and denounced so vigorously and so valiantly all through the period when the late Teddy was after their scalp. Penrose will be a candidate and he will be nominated by the G. O. P. next year as sure as the year arrives and he lives. What a great opportunity will then be at hand all over Pennsylvania for publication of the deadly parallel columns. And there will be some of the opportunity in this good old county, too.'"

OLD BARRIERS REMOVED

[From the Milwaukee Journal.]

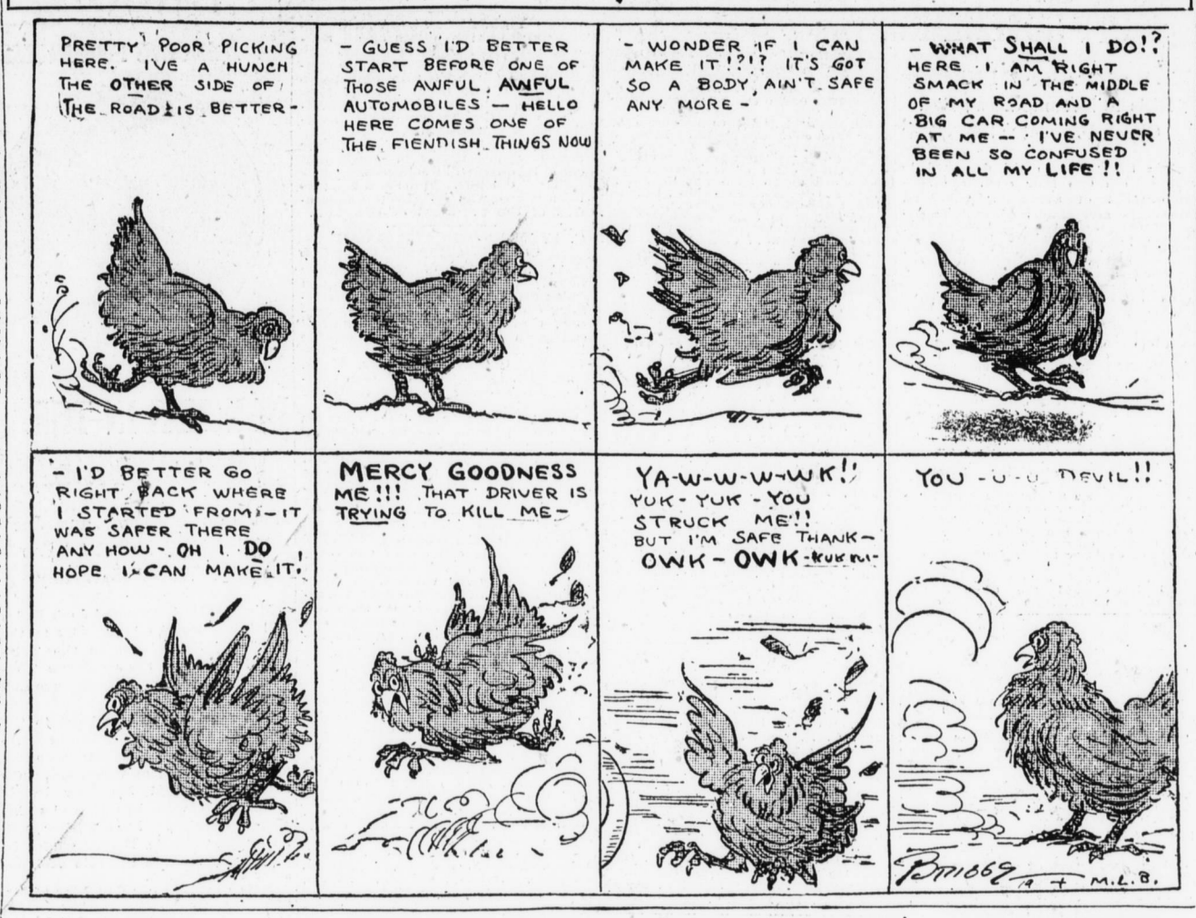
A news item announced that Bishop David H. Greer, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, asked a Catholic priest to conduct one of the Holy Week services in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Only a relatively short time ago, the bishop would not have done that, and, if he had, he would have been subjected to a storm of criticism.

Men have drawn closer together. They have discovered that the things of the spirit that make for their oneness are of infinitely greater moment than the things of earth that differentiate them from one another.

The battlefield knew no creed or denomination. The Catholic priest and the Jewish rabbi held their services in Y. M. C. A. huts. The Catholic and the Jew buried the Protestant dead. The Jew and the Protestant held the cross before the eyes of the expiring soldier. In the face of things like these, how can men find the heart to set up the old barriers? Why not leave them down and let the same exalted spirit of service have free sway among men on the battlefields of life, even as on the battlefields which ran with the blood of our heroic soldiers?

WONDER WHAT A CHICKEN CROSSING THE ROAD THINKS ABOUT :-: By BRIGGS



The People's Forum

WAITING

Flawless bodies, strong and straight,
Smooth as ivory, white as snow,
You have watched them long and late,
Loved them, fed them, helped them grow.
Tumbled hair on boyish brow,
Little curls not long ago—
(Some are hid in Bible now)
As all loving mothers know,

Mother! Mother! You and I
Watched to see the boys go by!

Open minds, right frank, and clean,
Their own epics scarce begun,
All the centuries have seen
Pages fair to write upon;
Steady nerve, unfaltering heart,
Fortified by love and fun
Answering to the man's full part—
So seems every mother's son!

Mother! Mother! Did we try
To smile, as they went marching by?

Fearless souls, so brave and gay,
Sought your sympathizing eyes,
Tramping manfully away
To what hopeless sacrifice?
They would build a world anew,
'Stablish truth in place of lies—
This your baby boy would do!
To this end a soldier dies.

Mother! Was your flag held high
To wave that man a brave good-by?

As you knelt through anxious nights,
Love has followed all his ways.
He has borne through bitter fights
Knowledge that his mother prays,
God's best gift. "Noblesse oblige,"
Is inherent in his blood:
Fiercest fire or longest siege
Found him ready, proved him good.

Mother! Mother! You and I
Shall give him welcome, bye and bye.

—Marietta M. Andrews in the Washington Star.

GERMAN PHILOSOPHY

As we approach the acceptance or rejection by Germany of generous peace terms, it seems worth while to quote their requiem by that beloved octogenarian philosopher, John Burroughs: "The Germans are without sentiment or imagination. They can understand no psychology but their own, and on every important occasion misread the feelings and purposes of the other peoples. The chivalrous and heroic are unknown to them. As soon as the tide of battle turned against them, they lost their morale. They had nothing to fall back upon, nothing of which the souls of heroes are made. Their sudden collapse before their territory was invaded, and while they still had millions of veteran soldiers at the battle front, the cowardly flight of the Kaiser, the ignominious terms they hastened to accept, the surrender of their fleet without firing a shot, the mutiny of their crews when required to face the fleet of the enemy are all typical of an unheroic people. Is it possible to conceive of the British fleet, or the French fleet, or the American fleet, or the fleets of any of the Allies, surrendering in this cowardly way? Had the Germans been capable of reading correctly the psychology of any nation that differed from their own, they never would have forced this country into the war. But how shall a machine interpret a living force? How could the obtuse, pigheaded, sauerkraut-eating and beer-guzzling Prussian be expected to understand an American?"

A 100-Passenger Airplane

One of the greatest aerial experiments of the century will be made in England shortly, when a super-triplane, made by W. G. Tarrant, will be launched.

Mr. Tarrant says the machine is nearly completed, and the first flight will take place soon. The triplane is built to carry about one hundred passengers, or six tons of merchandise. It has a wing span of 150 feet, and six engines, which, it is estimated, will carry the machine five hundred miles without refueling. These engines together are equivalent to three thousand horse power, and will attain a speed of about ninety miles an hour.—From the Continental Edition of the London Mail.

Evening Thought

I am the payer of large dividends; I am the lubricant that makes every transaction move smoothly; I am the foundation rock upon which is built that great asset—good will; no man or corporation, is big enough, or small enough to dispense with me; success and I go hand in hand; I am so inexpensive, all can have me—I am courtesy.

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

There is a rather discouraging problem facing the discharged service man these days and that is in the matter of securing employment. The employers and business men in general have assumed a very selfish and close-fisted attitude, quite in variance with the spirit which prevailed during the period of the war; and on all sides the returning soldier, sailor and marine seeking employment is encountering an attitude of uiter indifference and in many cases open dislike—strange as the latter may seem. Such conditions should not obtain when one considers what those men did in order that the people of America, which naturally includes the present day business men, might live in peace and enjoy their prosperity. It is fast assuming the proportions of a hopeless proposition for a discharged service man to find a job and yet there are still a million men in France and one dreads to think what these poor fellows will do on their return.

The United States Government on discharging its men after good and faithful service, gives them the munificent sum of sixty dollars with which they are supposed to completely outfit themselves in civilian clothes and pay for their food and lodging until such time as they are able to secure a position.

But when they try to locate said position the invariable answer to their inquiries is—"Conditions are so unsettled at present that we are afraid to take the risk." Yet—two years ago conditions were very unsettled in Europe—but that did not deter two or three million American lads from taking a risk and going "Over There" to make conditions more settled. They gave up positions, future, home, families—in fact everything that makes life worth living—for a principle and went through Hell in justification of that principle and won. Without thought or desire of gain or personal aggrandizement in any shape or manner, millions cheerfully shouldered a gun and lived in mud and filth and wretchedness; many of them dying under those conditions, but never a complaining murmur came home across the seas to shake the trust the people here had in the boys "Over There."

In return they do not ask anyone to give up anything for them, but just to act square. Is it quite right or in accordance with the well-known American spirit of fair play that these men on returning should meet with such complete indifference and apathy from the people for whom they suffered all?

Conditions may be unsettled, but these returning men must live and work must be created for them. Charity is not asked—nor would it be accepted—only a white man's chance to dig in and make good and an oportunity to repair as best as possible the financial losses of the two years spent in the service.

If employers do not awaken to the situation at present, they may be surprised at the one confronting them later on. Before going over to France, the majority of men were promised their jobs on their return and, just before returning, glowing accounts reached them of the work being done in their behalf towards making a job for every fighter.

On returning home, however, the men found that words were cheap, promises easily broken and the art of camouflage as much in vogue as at the Front, but applied in different ways. During the war business houses took great pride in displaying huge service flags showing the number of their employes in uniform, but when the custom started of putting a white star on the flag for every re-employed man, flags were suddenly hauled in out of sight. Why this sudden modesty and reserve? This is not an indictment against all employers, but against those who in their narrowness of mind and spirit can see nothing outside of their own selfish selves. If the promises that were made to the men and accepted by them in good faith were kept, there would be no necessity of any soldier, sailor or marine worrying as to how to provide for himself and family. Efforts on their own part in conjunction with the noble work being done by various broad-minded people, who appreciate what the boys did, would suffice to land everyone of these discharged men in some position that would guarantee him a living—providing they had the co-operation of the business men. But the latter is not the case, the exact opposite being the general rule, except in some notable exceptions, Herculean work is being done by the different bureaus in trying to locate the jobs for the boys, but they cannot manufacture positions. They act only as the agent in connecting the two and if employers refuse to back them up, their efforts are of no avail. Fifty thousand jobs were promised to Mr. Jacob Lightner, of the State Service Bureau, for the boys on their return, but there was a woeful hedging and crawling when the men did return to fill the jobs and the percentage of those who did make good on their promises, was so small as to be almost negligible. Small wonder then that the boys are becoming bitter.

What about the discharged soldiers who were taken back by the Pennsylvania Railroad and just recently laid off? Does that not seem a direct slap in the face and very poor reward for what they have gone through? Can there be any good reason for such a move? Such conduct on the part of the officials responsible for this action, needs no comment here, for right-minded people can form their own opinions.

It would be well for those responsible for present conditions to remember that there were over two million men in the American Expeditionary Force and that their voices will be a power in the land at the coming elections.

Something must be done and that quickly and people must realize that their obligations did not cease when the armistice was signed, but that it is their bounden duty to do their utmost for every soldier, sailor and marine until the last one has reached America's shores and has been started along on the paths he so cheerfully left two years ago "to make the world safe for democracy."

Edward Brouwer-Ancher.

Our Financial Integrity

[By Fred S. Kent, New York Banker.]

There is no question whatever as to the financial integrity of the United States to-day, nor is there any reason to doubt that its financial equipment will keep pace with its needs as long as such integrity exists.

This Nation has three great forces—physical, commercial and moral. The part played by our wonderful army and navy in the war has led the world to respect and fear our physical force. The immense production of our fields and factories, and the tremendous trade developed since the August of 1914, have also induced the world's respect, and again its fear. Our moral force is the great unknown quantity, that adds the fear of the world to the respect which it holds for our physical and commercial forces. If our physical force is divided against itself by the vicious agitator, his brainless followers and their unfortunate dupes, the world will lose its respect for both our physical and commercial forces, and we will have no moral force. But if our people present a united front of integrity of purpose, our physical force will retain the world's respect, with the fear of none except those who would destroy principle. Our commercial force, being based on fairness, will also carry respect, and without fear except from the false trader, and our moral force will grow into a mighty power.

In this great crisis of the world's affairs, may our country so control its physical and commercial forces that its moral force may help all nations in their fight for the real peace, internal and external, in man and in country, which must come before happiness and contentment can rule the earth.

Persian Volcano Active

According to a Russian official telegram received in London, the Rostoff papers report that one of the highest peaks of the Elburz Mountains (in northwestern Persia, to the south of the Caspian) has begun to give off clouds of smoke. An eruption is expected. Great quantities of blocks of ice have fallen from the top of the mountain, which has never before shown any sign of volcanic activity.—From the Continental Edition of the London Mail.

The Word to Jeremiah

Then the Lord put forth his hand, and touched my mouth. And the Lord said unto me, Behold, I have put my words into thy mouth.—Jeremiah i, 9.

INSECTS IN AMBER

The proverbial "fly in amber" is strikingly exemplified in a collection of red amber from Burma recently presented to the British Museum by R. C. J. Swinhoe, of Mandalay. The amber is unusually rich in insects, including, according to Professor T. D. A. Cockerell, who has examined the material, thirty-one new species, of which five are types of new genera. Most of these are found in a block of amber rather larger than a man's fist. This has been cut into slices about half an inch thick. Nearly every large order of insect is represented with the exception of ants.—From the Scientific American.

Roosevelt on Self-Government

You must govern yourselves. If you do not govern yourselves, you may be very sure that others will govern you; and if they do, they will govern you in their own interest and not in yours.—From a speech delivered by Colonel Roosevelt in 1912.

LABOR NOTES

The Toronto (Canada) Machinists' Union is clamoring for a six-hour day, which they want put intot force in the shipbuilding yards and all public works.

The number of fatal mining accidents in Pennsylvania during the past year was 1644, of which 549 occurred in the anthracite mines and 495 in the bituminous.

Domestics employed in the best homes in Toronto, Canada, are receiving wages ranging from $25 to $40 per month, while good stenographers can demand $25 a week.

Railroad terminal workers in Canada are asking for 52, 47, 46, and 45 cents an hour, with time and half time for holidays and Sunday work.

The National Federation of General Workers in Great Britain, representing nearly 1,000,000 men and women are making a strenuous fight for a 44-hour work week.

Nearly all the shipyards in England, Scotland and Ireland are idle owing to workmen leaving their places until they are granted shorter hours and improved working conditions.

A new wage scale granted to civil employes in the navy yards on the Pacific Coast gives them a general increase of about 20 per cent, making the average daily wage for the skilled trades from $5.60 to $5.80.

The Divisions of Conciliation of the United States Department of Labor handled 1217 cases during 1918 and adjusted 865. The number of workmen directly affected in these cases was 1,041,342, and indirectly, 1,315,657.

The demand made upon the Spanish government by the workers in that country asks for a minimum eight-hour day and the establishment of minimum wages. A refusal to grant these demands will likely cause a complete tie-up of business in that country.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Signal Men of America, representing nearly 100 per cent. of the signal men on the Williamsport, Sunbury and Elmira division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, are strongly in favor of government ownership of the rails.

Of the 317 strikes occurring in Pennsylvania during the past year, there were 109 in the metal trades, 51 in the building trades, 50 in mining, 31 in textiles, 28 in public utilities, 14 in clothing trades and the remainder in various other classifications.

Of the 3348 locomotives built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works last year, 62 per cent. were for the United States, France and Great Britain for war purposes. The average weekly number of men employed during the year was 19,632 exclusive of the subsidiary companies.

A new organization to be known as the American Dyes Institute, comprising 51 manufacturers of dyes and intermediates, has come into being as the result of the amalgamation of the American Dye Institute and the American Dyestuffs Manufacturers' Association.

Over 150,000 men will be thrown out of work in the Yorkshire (Eng.) mining district unless the operators grant the demand of the men, who threaten to quit at once if their demands are not met. Electrical workers are also causing much unrest with demands for increased pay.

Evening Chat

Judging from the "kicks" and complaints that have been registered by many American soldiers in letters sent to Harrisburg people from France, one might suppose that anybody who mentioned uniform, drill or military service to the men who helped lick the Hun would be in for a licking after he has laid away his khaki and rifle. The tone of some of these letters would indicate that the men abroad are disgusted with military service and anxious only to get out. But there are indications that, while they may have had enough of their army to meet all their own desires, they do realize the importance of being prepared. For example, "The Watch on the Rhine," an official daily newspaper of the men who are holding the German territory occupied by the Allies, devotes a four column article to a discussion of "Why universal service should be permanent." This paper has just been received by the Harrisburg Telegraph. "The short experience," says this newspaper, "which the United States has had in the present war has proved conclusively that a system of universal military training is the only really democratic method of distributing the burden incident thereto among the people." A little further along, the writer says this: "In America we have fallen into the habit of assuming that the State owes us everything and that we owe no particular duty to the Government which protects our interests at home and abroad," and expresses the belief that universal training would make every man recognize his responsibilities with respect to the Government. And again: "We must get rid of the 'floater' in our country, of the man who feels that laws are made for other people and that the country has no particular hold over or interest in him because he has no special responsibility toward the country. Since joining the colors, many of our men have come to know Uncle Sam for the first time and have felt the warm pressure of his hand and looked into his kind, shrewd old eyes with a new sense of relationship. They are prouder than they were ever before of the 'old man.' They have seen their comrades fight and die for the principles he stands for. It has been an experience they will never forget. If 'father and the boys' come together in this fresh enterprise, they will make new ties nothing will be able to break."

* * *

Sergeant Fred Luders, an Anzac, who is spending a few days with friends in Harrisburg, is authority for the statement that Kitchener was at Gallipoli in 1915. This is a bit of history which has not heretofore come to light. At the time the British were knocking at the gates of Constantinople, nobody knew that Kitchener had been on the field to overlook the operations. But Sergeant Luders says he saw him and he has the army dispatches to prove what he says. Luders has had a remarkable record. Of the 103 men who were in the unit of which he was a part, all but three were killed. Two were crippled for life and Luders came through without a scratch. Luders also saw the battle in which the famous German raider, the Emden, was knocked to pieces and her crew captured. He was at Gallipoli, in Egypt, France and Belgium and was not in a hospital one day of the entire period. His pay-book shows that in all but two cases, he received his pay in the field, and those two instances were in London. He saw 4½ years of the war and came out of it hale, hardy and a good looking soldier. He has a great admiration for the Yankee. "We called them 'Diggers'," he said. "In Australia we call all our best chums 'Diggers', and, believe me, the coming of those big, strapping, hard-fighting Yanks meant a lot to us.'

* * *

Carlisle is going to have a big Fourth of July celebration in honor of its returning soldiers. The celebration will begin on the evening of the second of July and continue until the evening of the fourth, with something doing every minute. Cumberland made one of the best records of any of the counties in Pennsylvania and her people are justly proud of their record. They are going to show Harrisburg a thing or two in the way of celebrations, they say.

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Newspapers throughout the State are taking a big interest in the formation of the organization of the men who served in the army during the war and in Philadelphia it is one of the big themes. The Philadelphia Inquirer in the course of a discussion of the subject says: "Major William G. Murdock, of the Selective Service Headquarters, in Harrisburg, is urging co-operation by the members of the local and district boards in this move for the organization of all men who served in the American Army, Navy, or Marine Corps during the recent war, and has directed attention to the fact that the preliminary work is being done at headquarters in this city at which Major George F. Tyler is officiating with Lieutenant Joseph B. McCall, Jr., in direct charge of the organization of the State. There is a proposition for concentration of activities so that the Pennsylvania delegation shall have suitable headquarters and work in harmony at the St. Louis convention and a definite program will be announced shortly."

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Even daylight saving does not satisfy some of Harrisburg's gardeners and in spite of the extra hour they have for the "patch," they are grumbling. Almost every evening some one gets on a trolley car on the Hill and complains that he could not "finish a row."

DO YOU KNOW

—That Harrisburg has been up to the mark on every loan of Uncle Sam's from 1776 to 1918.

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

—When the Revolution closed, there was not a house in Harris Ferry that did not have Continental money.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—George Wharton Pepper is in demand now for speeches on the League of Nations and is to speak at Indianapolis.

—Harry Whyel, chairman of the Fayette county Victory Loan committee, has organized a band composed of men who were in the Marne fighting as a part of the campaign.

—Colonel Asher Miner, former legislator and lately returned from France, will administer the Catlin estate.

—Theodore G. Walton is the new superintendent of the Bethlehem city parks.